THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS BLOOD IMPURE PRESIDENT STICKS

TO REFORM POLICY

Continued from Page Four.

ers. He repeats his contention that under istances including business centralization dishonesty is bound to interfere unless adequate government supervision is exercised, and reiterates his recnmendation that the government should be made the sovereign to which all cor-porate combinations of an interstate na-

activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face, and realizing that centralization in business has already come and cannot be avoided or undone, and that the public at large can only precent itself from certain avoided or undone, and that the public at large can only preceditiself from certain evil effect. — Subject to business centralization by preciding better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the national government by the Constitution itself. There must be no halt in the healthy construction and the definite as possible, leaving the least possible room for arbitrary action, or allegation of such action, on the part of the Executive, or of divergent interpretations by the courts. Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the tive course of action which this nation pose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital, and the pursued, during the last six years, as

Still After Railroads.

The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give existing corporations could take out Fedpower to pass upon the future issue of tions could be created. An essential prosecurities, while ample means should be vision of such a law should be a method provided to enable the commission, when- of predetermining by some Federal board , make a physical valuation of any rail- a Federal charter was an association or road. As I stated in my message to Con- combination within the restrictions of the gress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements, subject to these agreements being made for complete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protections of the federal law. Provision should also be made for complete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protections of the federal law. Provision should also be made for complete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protections. will be impossible either to give to or to get from the railroads full justice. The tried. The supervision established might railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control me; the only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely limits within which the Federal authority can exercise it, and there will still remain ample work within each State for the railway commission of that State; and the National Interstate Commerce Commission will work in harmony with interstate corporations, unless on approits own province, to achieve the desired

proper control of the great business con- owned. cerns engaged in interstate business, this where, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwisdom but the futility of endeavoring to put a stop to all busiditions are such that combination is not stood the test. only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil, it should it is properly managed.

Aim of His Policies, As I have said: 'The aim of the national governmen is quite as much to favor and protect honest corporations, honest business men of wealth, as to bring to justice those individuals and corporations representing dishonest methods. Most certainly there will be no relaxation by the government authorities in the effort to get at any oppresses wage-workers, and does inoppresses wage-workers, and does injustice to the general public. But any such move as this is in the interest of honest railway operators, of honest corporations, and of those who, when they invest their small savings in stocks and bonds, wish to be assured that these will represent money honestly expended for legitimate business purposes. To confer opposed so violently that its passage was gamblers who benefit by overcapitaliza-But it alone would mean an increase in the value, an increase in the safety of the stocks and bonds of law-abiding, trol the workings of interstate common honestly managed rairoads, and would render it far easier to market their seserted that we were 'discrediting and investigations recently carried on, but become evident that the great benefit the those who complain should put the blame law confers upon the public is accomwhere it belongs—upon the misdeeds which are done in darkness and not upon the investigations which brought them to light. The administration is responsible were without it. The benefit to interstate for turning on the light, but it is not responsible for what the light showed.'

Strengthen Antitrust Law. The antitrust law should not be repealed; but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amendpublication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A begin-

purpose of, or whose operations create, a "This does not mean that there should be any extension of Federal authority, for such authority already exists under the Constitution in amplest and most farreaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of Federal doors of the courts are closed to those activity. This is not advocating centrali- who are parties to them, and I believe has elected to pursue, and has steadily prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself a condition of shown both in the legislation of the Con- having any trade with itself. Reasonable of immediate attention to this matter, criminal law will continue. shown both in the legislation of the Congress and the administration of the law by the Department of Justice.

naving any trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between, or combinations of. We need a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, that we recvided they are first submitted to and apoved by some appropriate government Publicity Is Essential.

"The Congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which to the Interstate Commerce Commission eral charters and new Federal corporaever in its judgment it is necessary to or commission whether the applicant for be analogous to that now exercised over national banks. At least, the antitrust act should be supplemented by specific prohibitions of the methods which exexercise it. The courts will determine the perience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combinations to crush out competition. real owners of a corporation should be compelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to val by the proper government officials. and a prerequisite to such approval should be the listing with the government of all owners and stockholders, both by "Moreover, in my judgment there should the corporation owning such stock and by be additional legislation looking to the the corporation in which such stock is

"To confer upon the National Governcontrol to be exercised for their own I advocate in the antitrust law, power of ment, in connection with the amendment benefit and prosperity no less than for supervision over big business concerns the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said would benefit them as it has benefited in messages to the Congress and else- the national banks. In the recent business crisis it is noteworthy that the institutions which failed were institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the national government. ness combinations. Modern industrial con-

Maintain Just Rates. "National control of the kind above ad-

vocated would be to the benefit of every well-managed railway. From the standto all big combinations of capital, as to point of the public there is need for addesire to put an end to combinations of ditional tracks, additional terminals, and labor. Corporation and labor union alike improvements in the actual handling of the railroads, and all this as rapidly as possible. Ample, safe, and speedy transbe promptly held to account; but it should portation facilities are even more neceseccive hearty encouragement so long as sary than cheap transportation. Therefore, there is need for the investment of money which will provide for all these things while at the same time securing as far as is possible better wages and shorter hours for their employes. Therefore, while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be no excessive or improper benefits are con ful consideration of all interests concerned great railroad wrecker—any man, who, by clever swindling devices, robs investors, oppresses ware workers, and described and of the actual needs of the situation. Only a special body of men acting for the national government under authority legitimate business purposes. To confer opposed so violently that its passage was upon the national government the power delayed for a decade; yet it has worked for which I ask would be a check upon unmixed and immediate good. The meat overcapitalization and upon the clever inspection law was even more violently assailed; and the same men who now de-nounce the attitude of the national gov-

from the legislation I advocate would be

There must be the closest co-operation between the national and State governments in administering these laws. As to Currency's Needs.

evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present law season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must seen be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 Ter cent to 30 per cent, and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The Secretary of the Treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation. Even worse than such fluctuation is the advance in commercial rates and the uncertainty fell in the sufficiency of credit even at high rates. All commercial interests suffer during each crop period. Excessive rates for call money in New York attract money from the interior banks into the speculative field. This depletes the fund that would otherwise be available for commercial uses, and commercial to provers are forced to pay abnormal rates, so that each fall a tax, in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the courty. The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of

The not say that this is the right system. If only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be used for the adoption of some system which shall be used for the adoption of some system which shall be used for the adoption of some system which shall be used for the adoption of discrimination and favorities. In possibility of discrimination and favorities and open to all sound banks, so as to the many civilized countries, including agreement with Canada that there shall be used to specify the adoption of discrimination and favorities of the many civilized countries, including agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian wood in the New York market, for at present there is too mich at certain seasons of the year, and it is a cumulated and open to all sound banks, so as to the many civilized countries, including agreement with Canada that there is the the the system. The President quotes instances to show that many civilized countries, including agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian wood pulp should if possible to accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian wood limit to end the possibility of the west of the many distasters for the mission and favority of the west of the many distasters for the many distasters for the many distasters for the member and agreement with Canada that there is the difference in the possibility of the West are appeared. In the duty on Canadian wood limit to the many distasters for the member and agreement with Canada that there is the themet with Canada that there is the difference in the possibility of the West are rapidly following. It is obtioned in the west are rapidly following. It is obtioned in th

Asks Immediate Action.

"I again urge on the Congress the need ognize the even greater need of a safe must be based on adequate securities approved by the government, and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing Its retirement as the demand fell off.

\$3,275,000,000. The net excess of income ma Canal, was \$190,000,000 for the six years, an average of about \$30,000,000 a year. This represents an approximation between income and outgo which it would be hard to improve. The satisfaction be given to the question of the preservation of th dent and constantly growing feeling among our people that the time is rapidly approaching when our system

revenue legislation must be revised. Revision, but Not Now.

"This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most caredown with the full with the full with the fullest and most caredown with the fullest and most caredown with the full minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an amplrevenue but which will at least make good the difference in cost of pro-duction here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-being of the wageworker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint; both the time and the manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum of agitation and disturbance in the busines world, and to give the least for selfish and factional motives. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes repre the public good. This means that the subject can not with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a Presidential election, because as a matter of fact ex-There has been complaint of some of the vears have not elapsed, and already if has such a time it is impossible to get mento. deal with the matter is immediately after

Income Tax Advisable.

"When our tax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritonce tax should receive the careful atention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should be part of our system of Federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax

DISTRICT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Legislation during the present session of Congress to regulate woman and child labor in the District and the Territories.

Legislation placing trust com-panies in the District and the Territories under the same Federal national banks. (This supervision

now exists in the District.)
The establishment of a National Gallery of Art in Washington in accortance with the plan of the Smithsonian Institution, and the abolition of the tariff on works of

over a favored so long at it does need of exportants have compound the source of the country.

The mere statement of these facts shows that the corporations has come to stay, 'ine quotes control these corporations have come to stay, 'ine quotes control these corporations have come to stay, 'ine quotes control these corporations have come to stay, 'ine quotes control these corporations have come to stay, 'ine quotes control these corporations have compounded from the former message, ''and each should be former message, ''and each should be favored so long as it does not record a state of the control there are the corporations have the corporation has come to stay,' in equation in a state of the control there are the corporations have the corporation has come to stay,' in equation in a state of the control there are the corporation has come to stay,' in equation in a state of the control there are the corporation has come to stay,' in equation in a state of the control there are the corporation has come to stay,' in equation in a state of the control there are the corporation has come to stay,' in equation in a state of the control there are the corporation has come to stay,' in equation in a law to be read understant the corporation of the corporation in various and the corporation in various and the control there are the control interest the state of the control there are the control interest the control inter

ity and technicality., For the latter the of the good results of such a policy. In remedy must come from the hands of the legislatures, the courts, and the lawyers. The other must depend for its cure upon oil, and gas fields in its own possession. the gradual growth of a sound public opinion which shall insist that regard for the law and the demands of reason shall con- Congress will not adopt this method, the trol all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these evils must tions, to conserve them as public utilibe removed or public discontent with the

Abuses of Injunction.

abor disputes is recommended for invesand secure currency. There must always tigation, and a practical threat is made be the most rigid examination by the that if the courts do not mend their ways it necessary that there should be either made for an emergency currency. The to provide a way of compelling them to getting out the coal." in this particular Congress will be asked fraud or else abandonment of the work of emergency issue should, of course, be do so. The use of injunctions against made with an effective guaranty, and State laws is mentioned, but not discussed upon conditions carefully prescribed by owing to the fact that this question is by the President as progressing satisfac-Court. An unqualified pronouncement that the Federal courts must dominate in all questions affecting individual rights tional government must see that the decision of the court is put into effect."

Owing to the appalling loss of life and only accomplish a certain amount. No all accidents to workmen within the scope against the results of his extravagance.

When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster:

the netlonal government has the fourth-class postmasters under the civil service laws is earnestly recommended. and when wealthy men, or men who pose as such, or are unscrupulously or foolish.

The President advocates "adequate comand the heavy and automobile he invites disaster; the national government has jurisdiction."

Complimentary reference is made to the admission of the new State of Oklahoma,

over expenditures, including in the latter recent telegraphers strike is used as a also placed before Congress, the fifty millions expended for the Panatext for the recommendation, also made Minor recommendations including the ma Canal, was \$190,000,000 for the six to the last Congress, that favorable convears an average of about \$20,000,000 a sideration be given to the question of

claring that the national government is Congress later. not up to the notch with the more progressive States in this particular, it is embia and Territories. It is also ad. campaign. He says: rised that a further appropriation be nvestigation now being carried on in the hild labor from interstate commerce.

High tribute is paid by the President the efficiency and usefulness of the Department of Agriculture in its relaion to the farmer and the science of agriculture, and it is recommended strongly that the national govern-ment lend unstinted aid to its activistrongly that the hational government lend unstinted aid to its activities in fostering the large farming interests of the country, and raising the status of the farmer from both the scientific and the economic standpoints.

The Department of Commerce and Labor startial improvement in our system of the kept a unit, and that it should be is also given an unstinted meed of praise for its accomplishments during its short period of life, and the President, in con-nection with these recommendations, de-

Waterways Improvement.

After discussing the necessity of conserving our great natural resources from general standpoint as provision for future needs, the President says:

"Our great river systems should be dereloped as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia cond, although there are many others ed as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied
by, or to be an incident of, a grant of
supervisory power to the government over
these big concerns engaged in interstate business. This should be accomstate business. This should be accom-

should be a deep waterway, with deep work for the preservation of American waterways leading from it to the East fauna and flora being commended in high and the West."

Trees Must Be Saved.

extension of the forest reclamation service are urged in strong terms. Defects in simple amendment to the ocean mail act the public land laws developed by the of 1891, which shall authorize the Postland fraud prosecutions of the last few master General in his discretion to enter years are pointed out, legislation to rem- into contracts for the transportation of edy them being urged along the lines laid down by the Public Lands Commission. Fencing to protect the public grazing Fencing to protect the public grazing at a rate not to exceed \$1 a line. Fencing to protect the public grazing steamships of 16 knots speed or upward. I lands of the West, now prohibited by law. subject to the restrictions and obligations. Congress is asked to legalize.

a remedy for the washing away of val-uable lands is advocated, and the grow-penditure involved in this recommendauable lands is advocated, and the grow-

and to lease the rights to develop them coal deposits should be sold under limita ties, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the soil. The regu lations should permit coal lands to be The abuse of the injunction process in abor disputes is recommended for investigations. The present limitations have been absurd, excessive, and serve no useful purpose, and often render

Canal Work Progresses.

Work on the Panama Canal is reported shortly to be considered in the Supreme torily, and all conditions in connection with the undertaking are declared to be excellent, even the rainy seasons on the isthmus proving a much less serious obis made, and it is stated that "the na- stacle to the work than was anticipated. A postal savings bank system, as advocated by the Postmaster General, is commended to the favorable consideration imb on the ra'lroads of the country, it of Congress, with the primary object of sent of the Interstate Commerce Commission being first obtained. Until the national government assumes proper control of interstate commerce, in the exercise of the authority it already possesses, it "Yet we must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can all accidents to marking within a recently caused a flurry in the legislation can by any possibility guar of the Federal power, including employes deposits from the banks by timid deantee the business community against of navy yards and arsenals. In other the results of speculative folly any more words, a model employers' liability act, fear for the safety of savings deposited that they intend to stay permanently in the army, while additional nave that they inthe army, while additional nave that they in the army while additional nave that they are the army while additional nave that they are the army while additional nave the army while additional nave that they are the army while additional nave the army while additional n than it can guarantee an individual far-reaching and thorough-going, should with a government institution. A law

ly eager to become such, indulge in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty—they jeopardize
not only their own future, but the future
of all their innocent fellow-citizens, for
they expose the whole business cam, they expose the whole business community to panic and distress.

"The income account of the nation is in a most satisfactory condition. For the six fiscal years ending with the lst of the regislation along the same lines be shipping between Hawaii and the main-shipping six fiscal years ending with the 1st of

July last, the total expenditures and revenues of the national government, ex
nues of the national government, ex
Reference is made to the falling off in the selection should determine promotion. Reference is made to the falling off in the selection should determine promotion. Continuation of maneuvers on a large ended in his former message.

Reference is made to the falling off in the selection should determine promotion. Continuation of maneuvers on a large ended in his former message.

Solution of the last case, the President urges that furble the last case, the president urges the nues of the national government, excommended in his former message. Consideration of the extension of the eight-hour law is also recommended.

The real interval and reverues and reverues and reverues and reverues of the national government, excommended in his former message. bill, and measures to correct this are well and a good physique urged, either by encouraging shipping or otherwise. The importance of making The great increase in disputes between capital and labor is referred to, and the recent telegraphers' strike is used as

The commissions appointed to organize The President discusses at length the scientific work of the government and evils attendant upon the employment study departmental methods are referred number of extra officers as mentioned of women and children, with its effect to, with the statement that a special mesupon the home life of the people and the sage to deal with changes recommended future citizenship of the nation and de by these bedies will be submitted in the sage to deal with changes recommended by these bedies will be submitted in the sage to deal with changes recommended in the sage to deal with the sage to deal future citizenship of the nation, and de- by these bodies will be submitted to

Government Campaign Funds. Perhaps the most radical recommenda-

ecommended that legislation be pro- tion of the message is that Congress provided at this session of Congress to vide campaign funds for the great naregulate this exil in the District of Co- tional parties during the Presidential

"Under our form of government voting made for the continuance of the Federal is not merely a right, but a duty, and, investigation now being carried on in the various States, and reversion is made to the recourse which the government has the recourse which the government has the recourse which the government has shall not contribute to Presidential or national campaigns, and, furthermore, to provide for the publication of both con-tributions and expenditures. There is, ing lest they be obeyed only by the hon-est, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honstantial improvement in our system of be kept a unit, and that it should be conducting a campaign, although I am moved to the Pacific every two years well aware that it will take some time until the Panama Canal is completed, for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large countries funds would very scribes the coming fleet cruise, and denection with these recommendations, de-livers an excellent lecture on the useful-ness and necessity of the farmer and the mechanic as the conservators of the na-tional welfare. He incidentally urges upon school authorities the country over the desirability of increasing the number and efficiency of the manual training to consider its adoption. The need for col-lecting large campaign funds would van-ish if Congress provided an appropria-tion for the proper and legitimate ex-penses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough or schools. lecting large campaign funds would vanfends it on the score of educating the ganization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the difficulty be provided."

No Tariff on Art.

tional gallery of art should be estab- action. He also urges the reco

terms. The President discusses the inade quate arrangements for the transporta Further reclamation of waste lands and tion of the ocean mails, and says: "I strongly recommend, therefore, a

tions of the act of 1891. The profit of Forest preservation and replacement as \$3,600,000 which has been mention

for his admirable work. There should be and pimples. It puts vigor and energy a relatively even greater increase in the into run-down, debilitated men and pay for the enlisted men. In especial pro-vision should be made for establishing to the enlisted men who serve sufficiently new blood the impurities remained within long and who do their work well. Inof our present army is to secure and retain competent noncommissioned of-

Wants Soldiers to Stay.

"Wages have greatly increased in outside occupations in the last forty years and the pay of the soldier, like the pay of the officers, should be proportionately increased. The first sergeant of a company, if a good man, must be one of such worth far more than we at present pay blood medicine and tonic, him. The same is true of the regimental sergeant major. These men should be men who had fully resolved to make the army a life occupation and they should be able to look forward to ample reward; results which it accomplished. be given a chance to secure these final for the first one or two enlistments, but the increase should be marked for the noncommissioned officers of the upper should be given for high qualifications in develop, target practice. The position of warrant officer should be established and there should be not only an increase of pay, but an increase of privileges and allowances and dignity, so as to make the the President urges to join in helping to grade open to noncommissioned officers make it a success. He also recommends capable of filling them desirably from legislation to provide for the proper rep-

ation of the post of chief of cavalry:

your favorable consideration. The next actual damages incurred by this country most essential measure is to authorize a and its citizens, sential to create a service corps, such as Central American Congress, now in ses-exists in nearly every modern army in sion in Washington, he promises the good tary administration, which is now exacted, without just compensation, of enlisted men who voluntarily entered the creased appropriations to the work from army to do service of an altogether different kind. There are a number of other laws necessary to so organize the army as to promote its efficiency and facilitate its rapid expansion in time of war; but the above are the most important.'

Plans for the Navy.

Four new battle ships, to be begun this year, additions to the enlisted men to man them, coaling stations, and docks on however, always danger in laws of this the Pacific, and "plenty of torpedo boats kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger benavy. Fortifications of the best type are recommended for both coasts, to protect the chief harbors. The coast defenses he

personnel and testing the efficiency of

For the naval officers he asks Congress consideration, as well as for the enlisted men. He would make seniority the ground for promotion up to the lieutenant com-mander's grade, with efficiency tests for the elimination of unfit men. After that Treasury should accept more than a fixed grade he would make fitness the only requirement for promotion, with sea service amount from any Individual subscriber of donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without request for legislation which will permit officers to reach the higher grades while in the prime of life. Recommendations covering this, prepared by the Secretary The President recommends that a na- of the Navy are referred to Congress for

A Safe Prescription to Clean the Blood of Impurities.

GOOD HOME-MADE REMEDY

Mix It Yourself, as It Don't Cost Much and Strengthens the Kidneys and Heips Them Filter the Poisons from the Blood-Curing Worst Forms of Rheumatism, and Any One Can Easily Prepare It.

A leading health journal, in answer ing the question, "What is the best pre-

women. For many years Sarsaparilla grades equivalent to those of warrant of-ficers in the navy which should be open medicine. But while it built up and made ments should be offered sufficient to and the good accomplished was only temencourage really good men to make the porary. Sarsaparilla, however, when used army a life occupation. The prime needs in combination with Compound Kargon and Extract Dandelion works wonders. ficers. This difficulty rests fundamentally This combination puts the kidneys to work in the question of pay. The noncommisto filter and sift out the waste matter, sioned officer does not correspond with an unic acid and other impurities that cause best type of skilled workman or to the subordinate official in civil institutions. rheumatism and lame back and bladder

This prescription is better than the usual patent medicines, which are in the most part alcoholic concoctions. The ingredients cost but little and are easily mixed at home. Every man and woman executive and administrative ability, and here should make some up and try it if such knowledge of his trade, as to be they feel their system requires a good

> ful one toward all nations, but does not discuss existing foreign relations.

To Leave Cuba Soon.

Cuba, the President says, has been restored to tranquility and prosperity, and preparations are in progress for holding elections, with the expectation of relinquishing the island's affairs to the native it evident that they intend to stay perma-nently in the army, while additional pay that former conditions may not again

The Japanese Exposition, to be held April 1 to October 31, 1912, is referred to as interesting the American people, whom

resentation of this government there.

The President details the temporary the service developed by the tariff investigation

The President asks authority to reform

The President refers to the visit of Secthe world, to do the skilled and unskilled wishes and assistance of the government, laker, inseparably connected with miliusefulness of the International Bureau of American Republics, and recommends inthis government,

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You will be anxious to have the parlor a credit to you. We have a particularly rich assortment of Parlor Furniture—beautiful three and five piece suites, in all the newest styles of frames and upholstering. We have neat threepiece suites as low as \$20, and many exquisite ones at prices ranging from \$75 to \$125. The five-piece suites are equally numerous, and the price range equally wide. We have also many separate pieces that blend with any style of suite.

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